

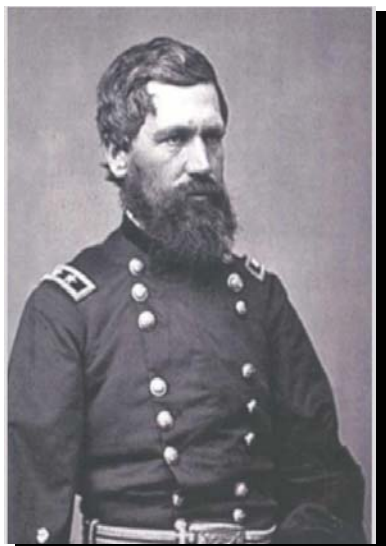
**ORDNANCE
HALL OF FAME**

2005

**HISTORICAL
INDUCTEES**

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MAJOR GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD



Born November 8, 1830, in Leeds, Maine, Oliver O. Howard graduated from Bowdoin College Maine in 1850 and the US Military Academy in 1854. Commissioned in Ordnance, Howard served for a year as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, New York. Then he served as Commander of the Kennebec Arsenal in Maine and subsequently as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Florida, during the Third Seminole Indian War. In 1857, he was reassigned to the US Military Academy as an Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He resigned his regular Army commission in June 1861 to serve in the Civil War as a Colonel of Volunteers for the 3rd Maine Infantry Regiment.

Howard commanded a hastily formed brigade in the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861. He was promoted to Brigadier General in September 1861 and given command of a brigade in II Corps. Howard had his right arm shattered while leading a charge at the Battle of Fair Oaks in June 1862. His arm had to be amputated, and he received a Medal of Honor in 1893 for his conspicuous gallantry at Fair Oaks.

In August 1862, Howard returned to brigade command in the Second Division of II Corps and fought at the Battle of Second Manassas and then at the Battle of Antietam, where he took command when his division commander was wounded. Howard retained command of the division and was promoted to Major General of Volunteers in November 1862. He stepped up to command of XI Corps in April 1863. Howard's Corps was driven from the field in the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, the victim of Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson's famous flank attack. Howard displayed his usual bravery, exposing himself to enemy fire as he rallied his troops.

Howard's XI Corps was again severely handled in the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, but he assumed command of the field that day, rallied the retreating troops on Cemetery Hill, and organized a defense that would hold for the rest of the battle. Howard received the thanks of Congress in a Joint Resolution in 1864 for his actions at Gettysburg.

The XI Corps was sent west in September 1863, where Howard served as a Corps Commander and then as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee in General William T. Sherman's campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas. Following the war, Howard was appointed Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, serving until 1874. A deeply religious and honest man,

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Howard strove to improve the economic and educational status of the freed slaves. He was one of the founders of Howard University, serving as its president from 1869 to 1874.

Howard returned to Army service as a Brigadier General in 1874, taking command of the Department of the Columbia, where he conducted campaigns against the Nez Perce Indians in 1877 and the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878. In 1881, Howard was appointed Superintendent of West Point. From 1882 to 1886, he commanded the Department of the Platte. In 1886, Howard was promoted to Major General and took command of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California until 1888. From 1888 to 1894, he served as Commander, Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East. In 1894, he retired to Burlington, Vermont, where he remained active in religious and educational activities, lecturing and writing ten books. He died in 1909 at the age of 79, ending a distinguished lifetime of service as a Soldier, administrator, and educator.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN T. PITMAN, JR.



Born on November 12, 1842, at Providence, Rhode Island, John Pitman enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War in the 1st Rhode Island Infantry. He enlisted again in 1862 as a private in the 10th Rhode Island Infantry, advancing to the rank of Sergeant Major. In April 1893, he received a commission in the 11th Rhode Island Infantry, mustering out in July of that year to accept a Presidential appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Graduating in 1867, Pitman chose service in the Ordnance Department. Following assignments at St. Louis Arsenal, West Point, and Watervliet Arsenal; he served from 1876 to 1886 at the Watertown Arsenal in Massachusetts, where he was responsible for the Emery Testing Machine, the latest device for measuring the strength and properties of metals. He also established a laboratory at the arsenal and gained additional experience in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology during three years of detached service with the Interior Department in the Division of Mining Geology of the United States Geological Survey.

Next, Pitman was appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Dakota, where he was responsible for moving the department's Ordnance Depot from Fort D. A. Lincoln, North Dakota, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In 1890, he was detailed to the West Point Foundry, where he inspected the assembly of 8-inch breech-loading rifles. In 1892, the Chief of Ordnance directed Pitman to establish a laboratory at the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia to study and develop smokeless powders. Several European powers had developed such powder, and the US needed to catch up. Pitman set up the laboratory, devising his own equipment and test procedures. He developed a perforated, smokeless-propellant grain still in use today. He also expanded the laboratory's research into all types of explosives. The Ordnance Department recognized his work in 1948 by renaming the laboratory the Pitman-Dunn Laboratory; Captain B. W. Dunn was a fellow Ordnance officer who developed explosives at Frankford Arsenal in the 1890s.

Pitman departed Frankford Arsenal in 1898 to serve as Commander of the Augusta Arsenal and Armament Officer of the Southern District. In 1902, he served as Deputy Commander of the Springfield Armory; and then in 1903, was assigned as Commander, San Antonio Arsenal, and Chief Ordnance Officer for the Department of Texas. In 1906, at the age of 64, he retired

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at the rank of Colonel and was promoted to Brigadier General, Retired, based on his Civil War service.

Pitman's contributions by no means ended with his retirement. Throughout his career and into retirement, he collected data on small arms and ammunition, including photographs, prints, memos, and letters from multiple sources. He amassed 16 volumes of data, 5 volumes of which were published as The Pitman Notes. He also collected experimental guns, specialty weapons, pistols, and foreign weapons, to include the ammunition. Pitman died on August 29, 1933, and is buried in Providence, Rhode Island. He donated much of his library and collection to the United States Military Academy. His cartridge collection alone fills over 100 drawers in three cabinets at the West Point Ordnance Museum. In 42 years of service and well into retirement, Brigadier General Pitman made invaluable contributions to the development of small arms, explosives, and propellants.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT MOSES WILLIAMS



Moses Williams, born on October 10, 1845, in Carrollton, Louisiana, was probably the son of slaves. In 1866, he enlisted in the 9th Cavalry, one of two newly authorized African-American cavalry regiments. These regiments gained fame as the “Buffalo Soldiers” while serving on the Western frontier. Williams, illiterate like so many freedmen, signed his enlistment papers with an “X,” but his signature proudly appears on his first reenlistment papers in 1871. While serving as a Buffalo Soldier, despite the arduous duties and long days in the field, Williams learned the reading, writing, and mathematics skills needed to later become an Ordnance Sergeant.

The 9th Cavalry was raised in Louisiana and sent to west Texas in the summer of 1867. Sergeants were appointed from the ranks. Within a year, Williams was promoted to First Sergeant of Company F. In 1871, following his first reenlistment, he was transferred to Company K to serve as First Sergeant. The 9th Cavalry served in west Texas until 1875, scattered out in a string of small posts protecting the mail and stage route between San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. In 1875, the 9th Cavalry transferred to New Mexico, where Williams reenlisted again in 1876 and was reassigned as First Sergeant of Company I.

While in New Mexico, the 9th Cavalry was embroiled in the Victorio War of 1879-1880 and a sequel known as Nana's Raid in 1881. Chief Victorio and his Warm Springs Apaches took to the hills, raiding farms and ranches rather than submitting to life on the reservation. It took a year to run Victorio to ground, but even after his death and the capture of most of his band, an old warrior named Nana escaped and, with about 40 others, continued raiding. A detachment of 22 troopers, including Williams, caught up with Nana on August 16, 1881. A running battle ensued, ending with a determined stand by the Apaches. During the fight, Williams repeatedly led flanking attacks. At one point, he personally rallied the detachment and brought it back into the fight. When the outnumbered cavalry was forced to withdraw, Williams and his lieutenant stood up to draw the enemy's fire enabling the unit to rescue three cut-off troopers. In 1896, he was awarded a Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry that day.

Williams continued to serve in the 9th Cavalry until 1886, when his application for Ordnance Sergeant was approved. Ordnance Sergeants had to have at least eight years of service and a minimum of four years as a noncommissioned officer; they were also required to pass a physical examination as well as an examination by a board of officers. Williams was probably the first

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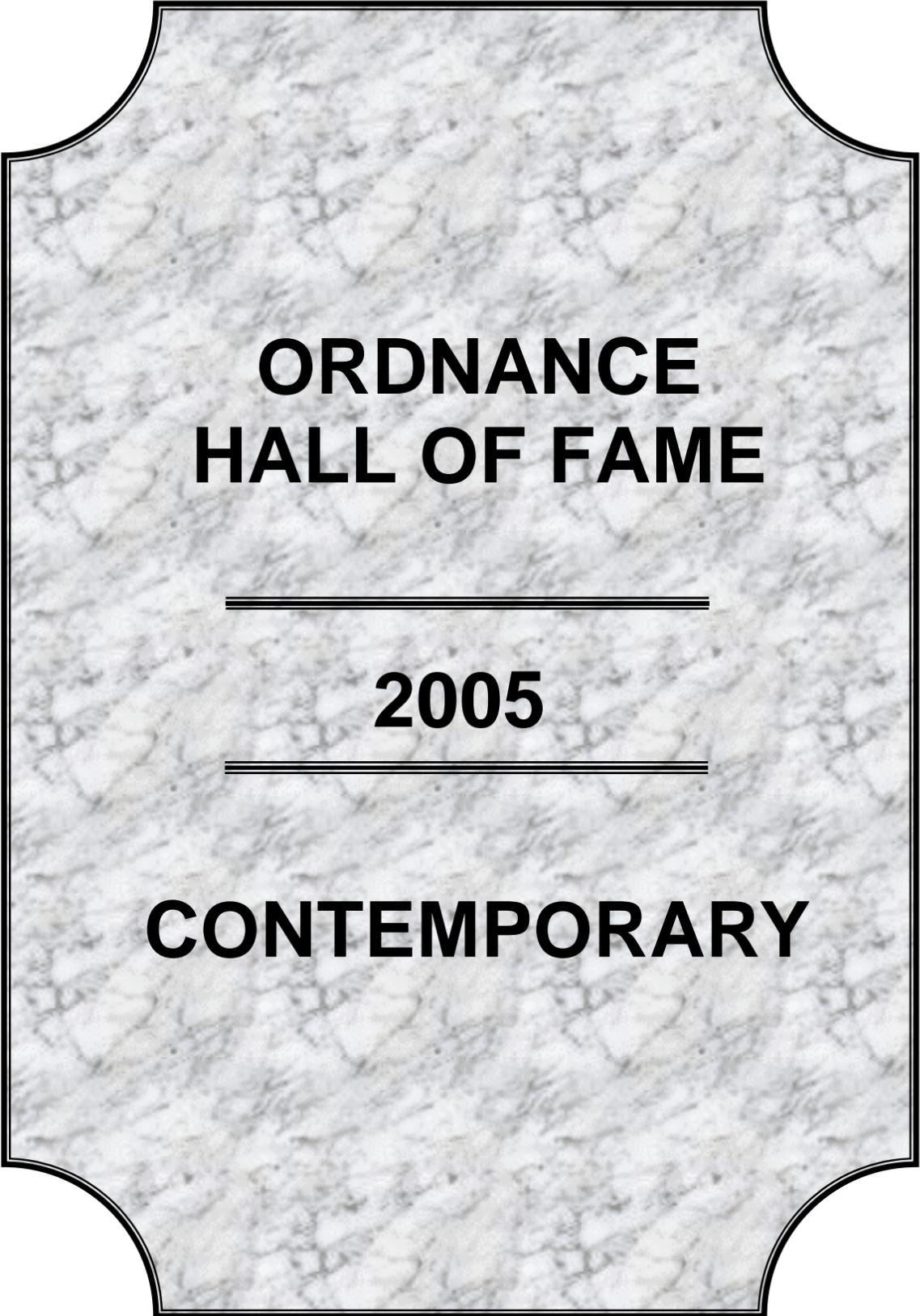
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African-American Ordnance Sergeant. Williams reported to Fort Buford, North Dakota, where he served as Ordnance Sergeant until the post closed in 1895. When Fort Buford closed, he reported for duty to Fort Stevens, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River. Fort Stevens was ungarrisoned at the time. During this period, the Corps of Engineers was in the process of building the West Battery to mount four of the latest ten-inch seacoast defense guns. As the Fort's caretaker, Williams was responsible for 22 large cannon, a magazine with 1,200 shots and shells, and the new guns, themselves.

Ordnance Sergeant Williams retired in 1898 after 32 years of service. Possibly retiring because of ill health, he died on August 23, 1899, at age 52 and was buried in the Vancouver Barracks Cemetery. The old Buffalo Soldier and Ordnance Sergeant serves as a shining example of service to country, bravery, endurance, self-improvement, and leadership.

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MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD L. ANDREWS



Edward Andrews was born on September 9, 1944, in Quantico, Virginia. He graduated from the US Military Academy and was commissioned as an Infantry officer in 1966. From 1966 to 1968, he served with the 2nd Battalion, 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and in South Vietnam. After becoming an Ordnance officer and earning master degrees in industrial and mechanical engineering at Stanford University, he served from 1971 to 1972 as Mechanical Engineer Test Director, Electronics and Fire Control Branch, Materiel Test Directorate, Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM),

Aberdeen Proving Ground.

From 1972 to 1975, Andrews served as aide-de-camp to the Commanding General and then as systems project officer in the US Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Michigan. From 1976 to 1979, he served in several important staff positions in the 200th Materiel Management Center in Germany. From 1979 to 1982, he served in the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Polk as Commander of the Division Materiel Management Center, then as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and subsequently as Deputy Chief of Staff.

Andrews returned to Germany from 1982 to 1985 to command the 3rd Supply and Transportation Battalion in the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized). Then he attended the US Army War College and served as Associate Director for National Strategic Studies from 1986 to 1987. In 1987, he returned to the 5th Infantry Division to command the Division Support Command. He set the standard for readiness by successfully completing all Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises and National Training Center rotations.

From 1989 to 1990, Andrews served as Assistant Division Commander for Support in the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Riley. Highlighting his tour was the successful deployment of the division to Saudi Arabia for Operation Desert Shield. In December 1990, he became the Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps Support Command which was responsible for supporting VII Corps during combat operations in Operation Desert Storm. In this capacity, he led a staff of more than 400 personnel, coordinating the support provided by the command's 26,000 Soldiers.

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Following a brief assignment as the Assistant Commandant for the US Army Ordnance Center and School, Andrews took command of the 19th Support Command in December 1991. This command was comprised of 11,000 Soldiers, civilians, and local nationals and responsible for base operations support for more than 100 Army installations in Korea.

From 1993 to 1994, Andrews assumed duties as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, for the US Army in Europe. His staff of more than 150 managed a mission and base operations support budget of \$556 million. He also planned and coordinated the US Army's Prepositioned Afloat project and insured timely support for forces and humanitarian aid earmarked for Bosnia-Herzegovina. When he returned to the states in 1994, Andrews took command of the US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM), with 10,000 military and civilian employees and a \$6 billion budget. His reforms to the acquisition process resulted in long-term savings of \$2.13 billion and reduced administrative procurement lead-times by 101 days.

In 1997, Andrews took command of the US Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) and Aberdeen Proving Ground. TECOM's ten test centers and activities had a workforce of more than 10,000 personnel and a budget of \$1 billion. He expanded and modernized TECOM's test facilities and ranges while providing the best in community support programs for his Soldiers. Major General Andrews retired in 1999 after 33 years of dedicated service as a commander, leader, and manager.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH W. ARBUCKLE



Joseph Arbuckle was born on February 28, 1946, in Lincoln, Illinois, enlisted in the US Army in 1968, and was commissioned in the Ordnance Corps upon graduating from Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir in 1970. Volunteering for duty as an Infantry officer, he served a year in Vietnam as an Advisory Team Detachment Commander and as an Assistant District Senior Advisor.

Returning from Vietnam, Arbuckle began a series of assignments that would make him one of the Army's missile maintenance experts. In 1972-1973, he served as Missile Maintenance Officer in 3rd Battalion (HAWK), 68th Air Defense Artillery, and as aide-de-camp to the Commanding

General, 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade, Homestead Air Force Base, Florida.

From 1975 to 1977, he served as Missile Maintenance Officer in the Headquarters and Light Maintenance Company and then commanded Company G, Missile Maintenance, in the 124th Maintenance Battalion, 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas.

From 1978 to 1980, Arbuckle commanded the 4th Ordnance Company in the 3rd Ordnance Battalion in Miesau, Germany, a 300-Soldier company supporting the 32nd Air Defense Command. From 1985 to 1987, he commanded the 1,200 Soldiers of the 55th Support Battalion at Neu Ulm, Germany, supporting the 56th Field Artillery Command (Pershing). Arbuckle's contributions were not limited to missiles. From 1988 to 1990, he served as Chief, Depot Maintenance Branch, and then as Executive to the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

From 1990 to 1992, Arbuckle played a key role as an Army Strategic Fellow in developing the "Revolution in Military Logistics (RML)," a key aspect of the "Revolution in Military Affairs." He continued to develop and refine RML while serving as Director of the Commanding General's Staff Group at US Army Materiel Command (AMC) from 1994 to 1995. RML called for increased automation, a shift to distribution-based logistics, logistics projection, logistics footprint reduction, agile infrastructure, and asset visibility, initiatives now fundamental to successful logistics operations.

Arbuckle commanded Letterkenny Army Depot at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, from 1992 to 1994. As part of his efforts to streamline customer service, he realigned responsibility for 18 missile maintenance systems and consolidated all depot level missile maintenance at Letterkenny. From 1995 to 1997, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Ammunition, AMC,

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Alexandria, Virginia. In 1997, Arbuckle assumed command of the US Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey. While there, he was detailed to serve as J-4, Joint Ground Force Kuwait during Operation Desert Thunder II, the largest multinational force assembled in Kuwait since Desert Storm. At the conclusion of the operation, he took command of the Joint Ground Task Force, which included an Army and a Marine brigade, and prepared the force for redeployment.

In 1998, Arbuckle assumed command of the US Army Industrial Operations Command (IOC) at Rock Island, Illinois, with a mandate from the AMC Commanding General to implement RML concepts. Much to his credit, he transformed the IOC from its wholesale, industrial focus to the full spectrum of logistics readiness and support. This successful transformation led to the redesignation of IOC as the US Army Operations Support Command. In 2000, Major General Arbuckle retired after 30 years of dedicated service. His legacy is evident in the latest logistics concepts and doctrine that sustain our forces.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE MICHAEL J. ATHEY



Born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 18, 1950, Michael Athey joined the Army in 1970. After serving as an Armor crewman and tank commander, he taught turret maintenance and gunnery at the US Army Armor School at Vilseck, Germany, and was appointed an Ordnance Armament Maintenance Technician in 1977.

Athey's initial assignment as a Warrant Officer was as an Armament Repair Technician first in E Company and then in B Company, 124th Maintenance Battalion, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. While serving at Fort Hood, from 1977 to 1982, he devised a test bench for troubleshooting laser rangefinders that saved the Army millions of dollars. He

also obtained and renovated obsolete vans to accommodate the Abrams Tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle diagnostic and component repair system.

From 1982 to 1985, Athey served as the Armament Section Chief and Platoon Leader in D Company, and then as Armament Maintenance Technician in B Company, 1st Forward Support Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), Germany. Based on his recognized expertise on the M1 Abrams Tank, Athey was chosen to be the officer-in-charge of the maintenance team supporting the winning US team in the high-visibility Canadian Army Trophy tank gunnery competition in 1983.

He returned to Fort Hood in 1985, where he served until 1989 as Armament Maintenance Technician in B Company, 1st Forward Support Battalion, then as Armament Maintenance Technician in B Company, 502nd Forward Support Battalion, 2nd Armored Division. In these assignments, he developed troubleshooting procedures for the M1 Gunner's Primary Sight (GPS) that were incorporated into the Abrams technical manuals. He also devised new procedures for the repair of Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) previously coded out as nonrepairable, saving millions of dollars in repair parts and increasing the division's M1 tank readiness to 98 percent.

Next, Athey served from 1989 to 1990 as Armament Maintenance Technician in E Company and then as Armament Repair Technician in D Company, 702nd Main Support Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, South Korea. At the conclusion of these assignments, he returned to Fort Hood again, where he became involved in testing, modifying, and improving the M1A2 Abrams tanks' software. From 1992 to 1994, he served as Field Site Chief, Materiel Fielding Team, Program Executive Office, Armored Systems Modernization, at Fort Carson, Colorado, where he began a series of key assignments in fielding the latest model M1 tanks to US and Allied forces.

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From 1994 to 1995, Athey provided hands-on assistance and troubleshooting and diagnostic expertise as part of a \$2.98 billion M1A2 Abrams fielding program for the Saudi Arabian Army. Then, from 1995 to 1998, he served as Field Site Chief, Program Executive Office, Armored Systems Modernization, Materiel Fielding Team. In fielding M1A2 Abrams tanks at Fort Hood, he executed two modification efforts that saved the Abrams Project Manager \$1.1 million.

Chief Warrant Officer Five Athey retired in 1998 after 28 years of dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps. He is currently a Department of the Army civilian and Chief of the Tank-automotive and Armaments Command Materiel Fielding Team at Fort Hood, where he continues the work of fielding the newest model Abrams tanks to the Army.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROY E. BEAUCHAMP



Born on January 1, 1945, in Sneads, Florida, Roy Beauchamp enlisted in the Army in 1965 and completed Quartermaster Officer Candidate School in 1966. In 1968, following some initial staff assignments with the 85th Maintenance Battalion in Hanau, Germany, he assumed command of the Headquarters and A Company, 85th Maintenance Battalion; and later, in 1969, command of the 536th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company in South Vietnam. Upon returning to the States, he transferred to the Ordnance Corps and graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1972 through the Army's Degree Completion Program. After a follow-on assignment with the Tank

Automotive Command from 1973 to 1977, he was assigned as the Commander, Lima Army Modification Center, where he managed a modification program for 15,000 M880 trucks.

In 1979 to 1980, Beauchamp was reassigned to Korea and served as Chief of the Automotive, Armaments, Combat Vehicles, and Communications-Electronics Division in the 19th Support Command. Following completion of the Army Command and General Staff College, he served first on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, US Army Forces Command; and then on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army. As a DA staff officer, he worked with the Logistics Control Activity to improve the worldwide management of major assemblies and saved the Army hundreds of millions of dollars by achieving unprecedented levels of unserviceable returns to the supply system.

In 1984, Beauchamp returned to Germany to command the 2nd Forward Support Battalion (FSB) in the 3rd Infantry Division, the first FSB to be activated in Europe. In 1986, he was reassigned to the 2nd Support Command in Stuttgart, Germany, as Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel where he created both a Corps Distribution Center and a Class IX Redistribution Center. Following graduation from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and a tour of duty as a Colonels' Assignment Officer, Beauchamp took command of the Eagle Support Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and deployed to Saudi Arabia. While deployed as part of Operations Desert Shield and Storm, he supported more than 30,000 Soldiers. In 1992, Beauchamp returned to the DA staff as Executive Officer to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. In 1993, he took command of the Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was responsible for directing 1,800 personnel and managing 1.1 million lines of industrial supplies for 15,000 customers. And in 1995, he became

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the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition at US Army Materiel Command, where he was responsible for managing a \$3 billion annual research and development budget at nine Research and Development Centers and 400 system acquisition programs.

However, some of Beauchamp's most significant contributions to the Ordnance Corps were undoubtedly those he championed in the last five years of his career. From 1997 to 1999, Beauchamp served as Commanding General of the Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, with 12,000 personnel at six locations and a \$6 billion annual operating program. In 1999, he assumed duties as Director of Logistics and Security Assistance at US Central Command, Tampa, Florida, where he managed a security assistance program to 17 Asian and African countries. From 2000 to 2002, he served as Deputy Commanding General of US Army Materiel Command, where he managed research, development, inventory management, and depot-level maintenance in six commodity commands and operations at three arsenals and nine ammunition plants. Lieutenant General Beauchamp retired in 2002 after 37 years of distinguished and dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR STEVEN A. MCWILLIAMS



Steven A. McWilliams was born on February 1, 1957, in El Paso, Texas and enlisted in the Army in 1976. He completed Basic Combat Training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. His first assignment was with the 24th Aviation Battalion at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, where he served as a Power Generation Mechanic and was responsible for the battalion's maintenance records.

In 1977, McWilliams was reassigned to Germany as Shop Foreman and then Power Generation Section Chief in C Company, 32nd Signal Battalion. He returned to the States in 1979 and served as Repair Supervisor on the Maintenance and Instruction Team (MAIT), Fort Huachuca, Arizona. In 1981, he departed for Korea and served on the MAIT for the 1st Signal Brigade where he continued to excel as a generator and wheeled vehicle technical advisor to the maintenance supervisors in the brigade's four battalions and two separate companies. Upon returning to the United States in 1982, he was assigned to the US Army Ordnance Center and School (USAOC&S), first as an instructor and then as the Training and Operations Sergeant in the Mobility Department. As Training and Operations Sergeant, he managed the daily operations of four training divisions and a maintenance section with over 350 personnel.

McWilliams returned to Germany in 1984, first as the Training and Operations Sergeant, and then as the Maintenance Control Supervisor, Repair Control Supervisor, and ultimately First Sergeant of C Company, 123rd Main Support Battalion, 1st Armored Division. Indicative of his contributions to the 1st Armored Division, he reduced the Company's backlog of direct support repairs to an unprecedented low of 137 for the entire Division and was instrumental in helping the Battalion attain the highest possible ratings for Maintenance Shop Operations from the VII Corps Command Logistics Assistance and Inspection Team.

At the conclusion of his assignments with the 1st Armored Division in 1987, McWilliams returned to CONUS and embarked on a series of even more demanding assignments at Fort Stewart, Georgia. As Construction Equipment Repair Supervisor with the 92nd Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy), he deployed with a large portion of the company to Honduras for Exercise Fuertos Camenos in 1988. Then he served first as First Sergeant of the Battalion's B Company, and then as First Sergeant of the 632nd Maintenance Company. In 1990, he was assigned as Operations Sergeant for the Victory Brigade, a diverse combat service support unit of 2,700

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Soldiers. However, in less than a year, he returned to the 92nd Engineer Battalion as NCOIC of the Direct Support Maintenance Shop, where he was immediately involved in preparing the Battalion for deployment to Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. While deployed, his maintenance teams completed more than 400 work requests, keeping the Battalion's equipment operational in support of the 3rd Armored Division.

Following redeployment from Desert Storm in 1991, McWilliams served in the Ordnance Branch at Personnel Support Command, where he managed the assignment and training requirements for 80,000 Ordnance enlisted Soldiers. From 1994 to 1995, he served as Installation Sergeant Major for Camps Long and Eagle in Korea, overseeing the motor pool, transportation office, supply office, dining facility, and personnel administrative center for 1,300 Soldiers. Then he returned to Fort Stewart and began a series of Sergeant Major assignments: first as Operations Sergeant Major of the 24th Infantry Division Support Command from 1995 to 1996, then as Command Sergeant Major of the 26th Forward Support Battalion from 1996 to 1997, and finally as Command Sergeant Major of the 703rd Main Support Battalion from 1997 to 1998.

Command Sergeant Major McWilliams culminated his military career as Commandant of the Noncommissioned Officer Academy at USAOC&S. He retired in January 2000 after 24 years of exemplary service, but continues to serve USAOC&S in the Command Plans and Operations Office, where he is Program Manager for the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE FRED NORMAN



Fred Norman was born on September 2, 1935, in Albany, Georgia, and enlisted in the Army in 1955. He completed Basic Training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and following Advanced Individual Training at Fort Knox, Kentucky, served as a mechanic in Germany. Following a break in service from 1957 to 1960, when he served in the Reserves, he reenlisted in the Active Army and was assigned as a wheeled vehicle mechanic and motor sergeant in engineer, missile, and field artillery units in the United States, Germany, and Vietnam.

In 1969, Norman was appointed a warrant officer and assigned to Fort Baker, California, as Maintenance Technician with the 2/51st Air Defense Battalion (Nike Hercules). From 1970 to 1971, he served in Vietnam as Senior Team Chief of the II Field Forces Artillery Maintenance Evaluation Team which trained and advised units in maintenance procedures. Much to his credit, his preventive maintenance classes on the M109 and M110 self-propelled howitzers substantially improved the units' readiness rates.

From 1971 to 1974, Norman served as Maintenance Technician for the 525th Special Weapons Company in Germany. The sensitive nature of this unit's mission demanded the highest standards of equipment readiness, and Norman successfully guided the unit through a series of battalion through Army-level Operational Readiness Evaluations.

In 1974, he was reassigned to the 327th Signal Battalion, 35th Signal Brigade, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. As Battalion Maintenance Officer, he instituted a maintenance services program that kept equipment operational readiness rates above 90 percent. In 1978, Norman relocated to Hanau, Germany, and was assigned as Senior Ordnance Maintenance Warrant Officer in the 13th Engineer Brigade, where he organized a maintenance readiness team to improve unit readiness in the brigade's four combat engineer battalions and several separate companies.

Norman returned to Fort Bragg in 1981 to serve as Battalion Maintenance Officer in the 1/6th Field Artillery. Challenged with a failing maintenance program, he established a drivers' training program, instituted a mechanics' training program, and raised the battalion's operational readiness rate above 90 percent. From 1982 to 1986, he served as the Maintenance Warrant Officer Assignment Officer at the US Army Military Personnel Center, where he managed the worldwide assignments of Ordnance warrant officers.

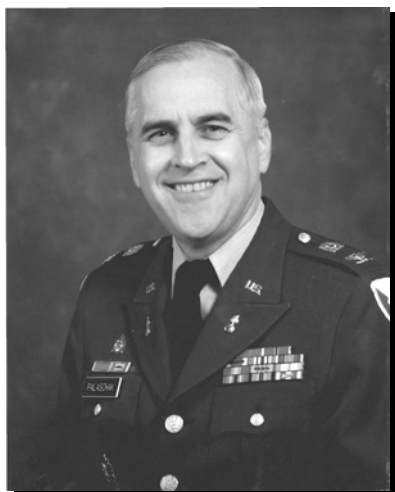
In 1986, Norman became the Chief of the Maintenance Management Division, US Army Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. In this assignment, he was responsible for the maintenance instruction in five courses and a student load of more than 6,000 officers and

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Soldiers. From 1989 to 1992, he served as Senior Maintenance Advisor to the Commanding General, 1st Corps Support Command (COSCOM), Fort Bragg, and deployed with the COSCOM for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in support of the XVIII Airborne Corps.

Following an assignment in Korea as Maintenance Control Officer for the 61st Maintenance Company, Norman culminated his career as Senior Maintenance Advisor to the Commanding General, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, where he established a mentoring program for all warrant officers within the division. Chief Warrant Officer Five Norman retired in 1997 after 40 years of distinguished service to the US Army and the Ordnance Corps.

COLONEL RICHARD G. PALASCHAK



Richard Palaschak was born on September 14, 1939, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1964 from Pennsylvania State University, was commissioned an Ordnance officer, and graduated from the Ordnance Officer Basic and Ammunition Officers Courses at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland. From 1967 to 1968, he commanded the 1st Enlisted Training Company at APG. Then, he was assigned to the 336th Ordnance Battalion, where he commanded the Headquarters and Headquarters Company first at Fort Carson, Colorado, and then in South Vietnam. While in Vietnam, he took command of the 40th

Ordnance Company (Ammunition).

Returning to the States in 1969, Palaschak served as the Ammunition Production and Procurement Officer, Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania. After he earned a Master of Science degree in Physics from New Mexico State University in 1974, he was subsequently assigned as Physicist and then as a Test Program Director for the Defense Nuclear Agency in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In 1977, Palaschak was reassigned to Frankfurt, Germany, to serve as Division Ammunition Officer for the 3rd Armored Division. From 1983 to 1985, he commanded the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Independence, Missouri. Following command, he was assigned first as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Conventional Ammunition, and then as Chief, Ammunition Program, Management Division, US Army Materiel Command.

Colonel Palaschak culminated his military career as Deputy Commander, Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, where he accelerated the fielding of several armament and munitions systems in support of the 1990-1991 Gulf War. He retired in 1993 after 29 years of distinguished service, but his contributions to the country's ammunition infrastructure were just beginning.

Following retirement, Palaschak accepted the position of Director of Operations for the newly established Munitions Industrial Base Task Force. The Task Force, a non-profit trade association comprised of 18 companies involved in the munitions business, was formed in response to a perceived impending crisis in munitions production. By fiscal year 1994, the military's budget for production, research, and development of ammunition had fallen so low that the country's ammunition infrastructure was threatened. The goal of the Task Force was to educate Congress

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and the administration on the situation and to secure adequate funding and policies to maintain a responsive, capable munitions industrial base.

To identify the nature and extent of the problem, Palaschak directed an assessment of the United States conventional munitions. This study laid out the funding needed for ammunition procurement, research, and development to keep the ammunition base healthy. Palaschak briefed members of Congress and the military and personally testified before Congressional committees on the report's recommendations. His efforts have been instrumental in increasing awareness of the importance of ammunition production capabilities and the need to fund the ammunition base to ensure our military has a sufficient supply of the latest munitions to fight America's wars.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER THREE ALVIN ROSE



Born on June 24, 1944, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Alvin Rose entered the US Army in 1962, serving as a personnel clerk in Alaska until reenlisting in 1964 to attend Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) School. From 1967 to 1968, he served as an EOD sergeant with the 170th Ordnance Detachment in Vietnam. During this assignment, he earned a Bronze Star with "V" device for recovering booby-trapped American casualties during the enemy's TET offensive, and a Soldier's Medal for administering first aid and evacuating injured Soldiers following an explosion at the Dong Ha Ammunition Supply Point. In subsequent tours as an EOD sergeant in Vietnam, he earned a Purple Heart.

In 1974, Rose was appointed warrant officer and served as a project officer in the Doctrine and Training Literature Branch at the US Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School (USAOMMCS) at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. While there, he reviewed ammunition doctrinal literature and developed task lists and job performance tests for the ammunition specialist (55B) Military Occupational Specialty.

From 1975 to 1976, Rose served as Accountable Officer in the 663rd Ordnance Company (Ammunition) in Germany. In 1976, he returned to USAOMMCS to become an Ammunition Project Officer in the Combat Developments Center, but was soon on his way back to Germany to serve as Lance Missile Technician and Acting Commander of the 41st Ordnance Detachment. During this assignment, he trained US and NATO personnel on the latest Lance Missile test sets and established the Lance Missile Propellant Detank and Escort Teams. From 1981 to 1982, Rose served as Acting Commander and Accountable Officer, Surveillance and Accountability Control Team #2, Camp Humphreys, Korea. The team's ammunition depot managed 95,000 tons of conventional ammunition and component materials with 98.7 percent accuracy.

In 1982, Rose returned to USAOMMCS again and was assigned as Chief Doctrine Officer in the Munitions Branch. Chief Warrant Officer Three Rose retired from the military in 1984, but continued to serve the Army and the Ordnance Corps as a Training Instructor at USAOMMCS, where he earned numerous commendations for his exemplary work.

In 1990, Rose accepted a position as Senior Management Analyst in the Weapons Systems Management Directorate, US Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal. Following

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a bomb scare in 1996, he took the initiative to develop the "Redstone Arsenal Bomb Incident Guide," still in use at the arsenal. He also earned the Redstone Arsenal Commander's Award for his contributions to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) team that successfully orchestrated the merger of the US Army Aviation and Troop Command with the US Army Missile Command to form the US Army Aviation and Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal. Mr. Rose retired in 1999

BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLTON P. WEIDENTHAL



Born on July 18, 1931, in Hudson, Ohio, Carlton Weidenthal graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1953 and was commissioned in the Artillery. After completing his Artillery detail with the 456th Field Artillery Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, he served first as the Post Ordnance Officer at Fort Greeley, Alaska, and then as an instructor at the Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Weidenthal earned his Master's Degree in Business Administration from Babson Institute, Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1963; and subsequently joined the newly activated 173rd Airborne Brigade on Okinawa as Brigade Maintenance Officer. He deployed with the Brigade to Vietnam from 1965 to 1966 as the Brigade S-4. From 1967 to 1969, he served as Colonels' Assignment Officer, Office of Personnel Operations, where he managed assignments and professional development for 290 Ordnance colonels and lieutenant colonels.

From 1969 to 1970, Weidenthal commanded the 782nd Maintenance Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he undertook initiatives to implement the All-Volunteer Army. In 1971 to 1972, he served as Executive Officer of the Division's Support Command. He returned to Vietnam in 1972 to serve as senior advisor to the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). During this assignment, he played a key role in establishing the ARVN depot-maintenance system and regained visibility and accountability of repair parts worth well over \$3 million.

In 1973, Weidenthal rejoined the 82nd Airborne Division to command the Support Command, leading it through a major reorganization from the G- to H-series Tables of Organization and Equipment. In 1975, he took command of Miesau Army Depot in Germany, the largest ammunition depot outside the United States. Miesau received, issued, stored, and maintained 240,000 tons of ammunition; had an annual budget of \$15 million; and employed more than 1200 personnel. In 1976, Weidenthal moved to Heidelberg, Germany, to serve as Special Assistant to the Commander in Chief, US Army Europe. In that position, he visited commanders and units throughout Europe seeking information and recommendations on how to improve logistics capabilities and readiness.

Weidenthal returned to the States in 1978 to serve as Deputy Commander, US Army Depot Systems Command (DESCOM), Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. At DESCOM, he actively directed the daily operations of more than 36,000 employees in 13 depots. He also led a complicated and politically sensitive study that consolidated all US Army Materiel Command

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operations in Europe under a newly created AMC-Europe Commander. In 1981, he returned to Germany as Deputy Chief of Staff, Support, at Headquarters Central Army Group (NATO). His plans and projections for maintenance sustainment, ammunition consumption, and resupply requirements materially improved NATO logistics readiness.

In 1983, Weidenthal became the Deputy Commanding General for Procurement and Readiness, US Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Michigan; and then in 1984, the Deputy Commanding General for Research and Development, US Army Tank-Automotive Research and Development Center. The Secretaries of the Army and Air Force commended Weidenthal for his efforts in keeping the fielding of critical training simulators for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile program on schedule. Brigadier General Weidenthal retired in 1985 after 32 years of dedicated service. He died on February 26, 1993, at age 61 in Fallon, Nevada.